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71 Applicant: International Business Machines
Corporation
Old Orchard Road
Armonk, N.Y. 10504(US)

72 Inventor: Fan, Bunsen

2529 Maple Avenue
 Peekskill, N.Y. 10598(US)
 Inventor: Oprysko, Modest M.
 RR 12 Center Road
 Mahopac, N.Y. 10541(US)
 Inventor: Rand, Ricky A.
 Wilner Road
 Somers, N.Y. 10589(US)

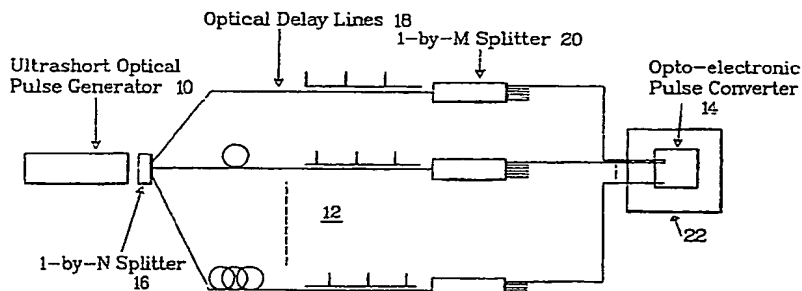
74 Representative: Gaugel, Heinz, Dipl.-Ing.
 IBM Deutschland GmbH Schönaicher
 Strasse 220
 D-7030 Böblingen(DE)

34 Optical clock system for computers.

57 An optical clock system for high-performance computing systems uses unique methods of clock generation, delay timing, and electrical clock conversion to eliminate clock skew due to passive circuit elements. There is provided a direct optical connection to active devices in the computing system thereby eliminating the transmission of electrical clock signals through passive transmission elements. The optical clock system eliminates several stages of clock drivers and, as a result, is capable of reducing clock skew due to active circuit skew as well. In one embodiment, an optical pulse timing generator (10) produces ultrashort pulses which are equally divided

by an 1-by-N splitter (16) into N optical fibers (18), where N depends on the number of clock signals required. Each fiber has a different length, resulting in different propagation times for the optical pulses. The light from each of the N fibers are again split into M fibers by N 1-by-M splitters (20), where M depends upon the number of distribution points for the clock. The NxM fibers are regrouped to form a bundle of N fibers, and these M fiber bundles are then coupled to each module (22) where the delayed optical signals are converted into the appropriate electrical clock signals.

FIG. 1



OPTICAL CLOCK SYSTEM FOR COMPUTERS

The present invention generally relates to clock systems for computers and, more particularly, to an optical clock system wherein a train of ultrashort optical pulses are generated and transmitted in parallel through optical delay lines to provide optical pulse trains with different desired delay times, and a receiver capable of detecting and converting these pulses into the appropriate electrical signals. The invention has particular application in very high performance computer systems employing very large scale integration (VLSI) and wafer scale integration (WSI) technologies.

Clock timing is a critical factor in digital computing systems. As machine cycle times become shorter, clock skew, which is the temporal uncertainty in clock signals, becomes an increasingly larger fraction of the total cycle time. For systems whose cycle times are below four nanoseconds (ns), clock skew is becoming a major limiting factor.

Since functions in a digital computing system are coordinated by a master clock, accurate distribution, synchronized with the arrival of various signals, must be tightly controlled. Presently, electrical clock signals are transmitted to the various circuit modules in a computer system. Uncertainties in the electrical distribution of signals are due to variations in propagation time through passive and active circuit elements, as well as the influence of coupled noise sources.

Passive elements are electrical cables, board and substrate transmission lines, connectors, bonding elements and through vias. Active circuit skew is caused by the difference in propagation time between circuit elements, threshold variations, etc. due to variances in circuit temperature, loading and power supply voltage. Major contributions to skew are the uncertainty of the propagation time and waveform distortion in the electrical transmission path between active circuit elements.

Several proposals have been made to reduce clock skew in electronic computing systems by introducing optical means of transmitting clock information from an electrical clock generator to the appropriate receiving device. Most of these approaches can be considered to be an optical transmission parallel to the present electrical clock distribution system. They are generally based on using a standard electrical oscillator (clock generator) to drive a laser. Typically this laser is a semiconductor diode laser. These approaches are limited because they require powerful laser diodes as well as a fast, clean response. These are difficult to achieve.

Another system of optical clock distribution has

been proposed that uses line-of-sight broadcasting of the clock signals directly to the receivers. In this system, there would be a limited number of clock signals (usually just one) that may be transmitted, and since the energy is distributed over a large area, it would require very large optical power to operate. It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a reduction in clock skew to enable the implementation of very short cycle times, particularly in very high performance computing systems.

It is another object of the invention to provide an optical clock system for high-performance computing systems using unique methods of clock generation, delay timing, and optical-to-electrical clock conversion.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a novel approach to optical clock distribution that overcomes the difficulties of prior art optical distribution systems.

According to the invention, optical clock signals are transmitted directly to active devices in the computing system thereby eliminating the skew arising from the transmission of electrical clock signals through passive transmission elements. The optical clock system of the invention also eliminates several stages of clock drivers and, as a result, is capable of reducing clock skew due to active circuit skew as well. Effects of coupled noise are greatly reduced by the use of the guided optical wave transmission. In a preferred embodiment, an optical pulse timing generator produces ultrashort pulses which are equally divided by a 1-by-N splitter into N optical delay lines, where N depends on the number of clock signals required. Each delay line has a different length, resulting in different propagation times for the optical pulses. The light from each of the N delay lines are again split into M delay lines by 1-by-M splitters, where M depends upon the number of distribution points for the clock. The NxM delay lines are regrouped to form a group of N delay lines, and these M delay line groups are then coupled to each module where the delayed optical signals are converted into the appropriate electrical clock signals.

In prototype systems, the delay lines are most conveniently implemented using optical fibers which may be readily grouped into bundles. Optical fiber technology allowing coupling of optical pulses from a substrate and to a substrate is well developed allowing for ready prototyping of systems. In VLSI and WSI circuits, delay lines are preferably implemented as waveguides formed in glass or polymers on the silicon wafer surface using well known techniques. Those skilled in the art will

recognize that other techniques for implementing optical delay lines may also be used, depending only on the specific application.

Ways of carrying out the invention are described in detail below with reference to drawings which illustrate only specific embodiments in which:

Fig. 1 is a block diagram of the optical clock distribution system according to the invention;

Fig. 2 illustrates an adjustable optical delay line according to the invention;

Fig. 3 is a block diagram of an optical clock distribution system showing an alternative configuration for fiber-optic delay lines placed after the splitter;

Fig. 4 is a block diagram showing the manner in which optical clock pulses are converted to electrical clock pulses;

Fig. 5 is a diagram of one example of a fiber-optic splitter which may be used in an implementation of the invention;

Figs. 6A, 6B and 6C are diagrams of optical waveguide splitters which may be used in an implementation of the invention; and

Fig. 7 illustrates a bulk optical component beam-splitter which may be used in an implementation of the invention.

Referring now to the drawings, and more particularly to Fig. 1, there is shown a system block diagram which comprises an optical timing pulse generator 10, a fiber-optic distribution and timing system 12 and an opto-electronic pulse converter 14. An optical pulse is divided equally by a 1-by-N splitter 16 into N individual fibers 18, where N depends on the number of clock signals required. Each fiber has a different length, resulting in different propagation time for the optical pulses. The light pulses from each of the N fibers are again split into M fibers by a 1-by-M splitter 20, where M depends upon the number of distribution points for the clock. Thus, N such splitters are required. The NXM fibers are regrouped to form M bundles of N fibers, each fiber carrying optical delay information. These M fiber bundles are then coupled to each module 22 where the delayed optical signals from a pair of fibers are converted into the appropriate electrical clock signals. Since the clock information is directly distributed to the timing chips on the module, and not through various passive elements with imperfect transmission characteristics, the timing skew is minimized. Due to the fiber's inherent high transmission bandwidth and low dispersion, ultra-short optical pulses can be transmitted with little distortion and attenuation.

This is the advantage over electrical transmission lines or cables. The ability to use these ultrashort optical pulses further reduces timing skew by making temporal uncertainty less dependent

upon transmission line characteristics and circuit switching parameters, such as threshold variation.

The ultrashort optical timing pulses can be generated by the use of a mode-locked laser. This type of laser is one in which the phases of adjacent, simultaneously oscillating cavity modes are locked, thereby producing periodic ultrashort pulses. Actively mode-locking a continuous wave (CW) laser is a convenient method to generate a train of periodic short optical pulses. The pulse duration is determined by the gain bandwidth of the laser medium. Common values for gas lasers fall in the 150 picosecond (ps) range, as their gain bandwidth is Doppler-broadened. Solid-state lasers, such as neodymium-doped yttrium-aluminum-garnet (Nd:YAG) lasers, have pulse durations of approximately 100 ps. Semiconductor diode lasers can produce mode-locked pulses of one picosecond or shorter. Passively mode-locking the laser can also produce ultrashort optical pulses, as is demonstrated in the operation of a dye laser. A dye laser mode-locked by a saturable absorber can produce pulses of several picoseconds or shorter duration. The pulse train period, i.e., the separation between successive optical pulses, is determined by the time for the optical pulse to travel around the laser cavity. Thus, the pulse period can be precisely controlled by setting the effective cavity length.

Another important advantage of the mode-locked laser system is its ability to produce high peak power pulses with very short rise and fall times, while running at relatively low average power. As an example, an acousto-optically mode-locked argon ion laser can have a peak pulse power of ten watts, with an average power of approximately one hundred milliwatts. The high peak power is essential to provide the large number of clock distribution points required in a high-performance computer system. High peak power allows for a simplified receiver that also contributes minimal circuit jitter to the timing train.

Another commonly used method to generate a train of ultrashort pulses is by gain-switching semiconductor diode lasers, wherein the gain is modulated by periodically injecting current into the lasers. Light pulses of a few picoseconds or shorter duration can be obtained.

Optionally, an optical amplifier may be used following the laser source in order to boost the optical power.

The laser pulses are directed into an optical splitter/coupler 16, which divides and couples the energy equally into N fibers. Such beamsplitters are widely available in a variety of technologies. Some of the technologies are fiber splitters, optical waveguides, and conventional beamsplitters constructed from bulk optical components.

Fiber splitters can be based on fused-tapered fibers, etched fibers, or other related fiber technologies. An example of a fused tapered fiber splitter is illustrated in Fig. 5. This splitter is composed of two optical fibers 51 and 52 which have been drawn to form a smaller cross-section portion. The smaller cross-section portions are fused together so that a light pulse 53 propagating along fiber 51, for example, is equally split into two light pulses 54 and 55 in fibers 51 and 52, respectively. Alternatively, the fused tapered splitter can be designed to tap off a fraction of the beam, thereby achieving the same light division.

Waveguide beamsplitters can be implemented in a variety of technologies including ion exchanged glasses, polymers, and semiconductors. The waveguide splitters can be patterned into various topologies such as branching splitters, couplers, and total internal reflection devices. Examples of these are shown in Figs. 6A, 6B and 6C, respectively. The waveguide approach offers an advantage of small size and integration with other opto-electronic components. Thus, in VLSI or WSI circuits, glass and polymeric waveguides can be formed directly on the top of the chip or wafer surface.

Bulk optical components can be used to fashion beam-splitters from prisms, mirrors, and lenses as depicted in Fig. 7. In this example, an input optical fiber 71 is coupled to a gradient-index (GRIN) lens 72 to form a collimated beam directed to beam splitter 73. The beam splitter 73 passes a fraction of the light to a second GRIN lens 74 and deflects the remainder of the light to a third GRIN lens 75. The lens 74 couples the light to a first output optical fiber 76, while the lens 75 couples the light to a second output optical fiber 77.

Returning now to Fig. 1, each fiber has a different fixed length. Thus, light pulses have different transit times through the various fibers. The relative time delay between the optical pulses, which is the difference in transit times, is proportional to the difference in fiber length. It is convenient but not necessary that the maximum time delay be less than the period of the clock pulse train. A difference of approximately twenty centimeters in fiber length gives one nanosecond delay. Since the time delays required (less than 4ns) can be generated with short fiber lengths and the distances within the computing system are relatively short, it is convenient to use multi-mode fibers. An advantage of using multi-mode fibers is the ease of coupling to sources and detectors, due to the large numerical aperture and core size. The accuracy of the time delay between fibers is generally determined by the accuracy to which the fiber lengths are manufactured.

If greater temporal accuracy is required, the

fiber lengths can be individually chosen for desired performance. This process can be aided by the use of optical time domain reflectometry techniques. Optionally, the fiber delays may be finely adjusted by the use of a variable optical delay line, as shown in Fig. 2. This may be implemented by mechanically adjusting a collimated light path. For example, the fiber-optic delay lines may be terminated by a GRIN lens 24, which collimates the output of the fiber 25. This collimated laser beam 26 then travels through a gas or liquid medium, then collected by another GRIN lens 27, and coupled into the output fiber 28. Varying the spacing between the GRIN lens pair 24, 27 provides fine adjustment of the time delay. If air is used as the medium, the resolution is approximately 3.3ps/mm.

Adjustment of the delay mechanism would generally be an initial setup procedure, but it can be made automatic for performance tuning.

Each delayed output is then applied to a 1-by-M optical splitter/coupler 20. The fibers are then regrouped to form M bundles, each having N fibers with the individual timing signals. Each bundle is then directly coupled to the opto-electronic pulse converter (optical receiver) 14 on the computer module 22, which is a package element containing one or more computer logic chips. Thus, each bundle delivers the appropriate optical timing signals directly to the computer timing chips with minimal timing skew, due to the well-defined fiber transmission properties.

It is clear that the distribution and timing of optical signals can be achieved by using bulk optical components such as mirrors, prisms, and lenses. The use of optical fibers offers the advantages of being compact (due to higher delay per unit length than air), mechanically stable, flexible (since the path is not constrained to line-of-sight operation), and reliable while minimizing crosstalk (since the light is confined within the fiber waveguides).

Alternatively, the system, 36, may be configured with a single 1-by-L optical splitter, 32, (where L is equal to NxM) followed by individual fiber-optic delay lines, 34. In this configuration, the individual fibers, which are inherently the transmission medium, are also the delay elements. This system is functionally equivalent to the previously described configuration (which uses two sets of beamsplitters) but only requires the use of a single beamsplitter.

At the receiver, the short optical pulses are converted to electrical signals. Since the optical power is at a relatively high level, a very simple receiver with one or two gain stages, is required. With sufficient optical power, a detector alone, with no gain stages, will provide a logic level signal. Suitable detector technologies include PIN photodiodes, avalanche photodiodes, Schottky barrier detectors, and photoconductive devices.

The various timing pulses are then applied in pairs to toggle circuits, or more accurately, set-reset bistable (flip-flop) circuits, as shown in Fig. 4. The leading edge of a light pulse arriving at optical receiver 44, denoted Receiver A, sets the bistable toggle 48, providing a logical "1" output. The leading edge of a delayed pulse arriving at optical receiver 46, denoted Receiver B, resets the toggle 48, returning the output to a logical "0" state, thus converting the fast optical trigger pulses into a train of electrical signals of the desired pulse duration, duty cycle and phase timing. This system is referred to as an opto-electronic toggle, or simply OPTOGLE. As the OPTOGLE is triggered by arrival of two ultrashort pulses, the converted electrical clock signal has leading and trailing edges of low skew. This is one of the advantages of the optical clock system of the present invention, as both edges of the clock signal are typically used in computer systems.

It is also possible to use one light pulse to generate a clock signal using on-chip pulse shaping circuitry. The advantage is that the requirement for the laser power is reduced because of smaller division instead of the NxM division of the preferred embodiment.

However, the present processing technology for semiconductor integrated circuits is not tight enough to minimize skew.

While the invention has been described in terms of a single preferred embodiment, those skilled in the art will recognize that the invention can be practiced with modification within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

Claims

1. An optical clock system comprising:
optical pulse timing generator means for generating optical pulses having a predetermined repetition rate and duration,
a passive optical time delay line network composed of a plurality of optical time delay means coupled to said optical timing generator means for propagating optical pulses with different transient times, and
a plurality of opto-electronic toggle means, each of said toggle means being coupled to a pair of optical time delay means for combining delayed optical timing signals to generate electrical clock signals.

2. The optical clock system recited in claim 1 wherein said optical pulse timing generator means produces a train of short duration optical pulses of precisely controlled period.

3. The optical clock system recited in claim 1 or 2 wherein said timing generator means is a

mode-locked laser or a gain-switched laser.

4. The optical clock system recited in one or more of the preceding claims 1 to 3 wherein said plurality of toggle means are formed in an integrated circuit and said passive optical time delay line network includes optical waveguides formed on a surface of the integrated circuit and directly coupled to said toggle means.

5. An optical clock system (12) comprising:
an ultrashort optical timing generator (10),
a 1-by-N optical splitter/coupler (16) receiving optical pulses from said timing generator (10) and dividing said pulses equally into N outputs,
a plurality of N optical delay lines (18) each having a different pulse propagation transit time delay and connected to said pulse generator (10) via the N outputs of said 1-by-N splitter/coupler (16),
N 1-by-M optical splitter/couplers (20) each connected to one of said N optical delay lines (18) and dividing pulses equally into M outputs,
NxM optical delay lines connected to the outputs of said 1-by-M splitters (20), and
a plurality of optical receiver means (14) connected to said MXN optical delay lines for converting said optical pulses to electrical clock pulses having a desired pulse duration, duty cycle and phase timing with minimum skew, each of said optical receiver means (14) being directly connected to a module (22) requiring clock pulses.

6. An optical clock system (36) comprising:
an ultrashort optical pulse timing generator,
a 1-by-L optical splitter/coupler (32) receiving optical pulses from said timing generator and dividing said pulses equally into L outputs,
a plurality of L optical delay lines (34) each having a different pulse propagation transit time delay and connected to said pulse generator via the L outputs of said 1-by-L splitter/coupler (32), and
a plurality of optical receiver means connected to said L optical delay lines for converting said optical pulses to electrical clock pulses having a desired pulse duration, duty cycle and phase timing with minimum skew, each of said optical receiver means being directly connected to a module requiring clock pulses.

7. The optical clock system recited in claim 5 or 6 wherein said optical receiver means (44, 46) comprises:

a first optical receiver (44) connected to a first one of said NxM or L optical delay lines and generating a first electrical pulse corresponding to a first delayed optical pulse,

a second optical receiver (46) connected to a second one of said NXM or L optical delay lines and generating a second electrical pulse corresponding to a second delayed optical pulse, and a bistable device (48) set by said first electrical pulse and reset by said second electrical pulse to produce an

output electrical pulse having leading and trailing edges determined by said first and second electrical pulses.

8. The optical clock system recited in one or more of the preceding claims 5 to 7 wherein the optical splitter/couplers comprise fiber splitters, optical waveguide splitters or bulk optical components.

9. The optical clock system recited in one or more of the preceding claims 5 to 8 wherein said N or L optical delay lines (18) include means for adjusting the transit delays of said lines (18).

10. The optical clock system recited in claim 9 wherein said adjusting means comprises:

a first collimating lens (24) coupled to a first portion of a delay line, and

a second collimating lens (27) coupled to a second portion of a delay line,

said first and second collimating lens (24, 27) having a common optical axis and being adjustable along said axis to vary the distance between said first (24) and second (27) collimating lenses.

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FIG. 1

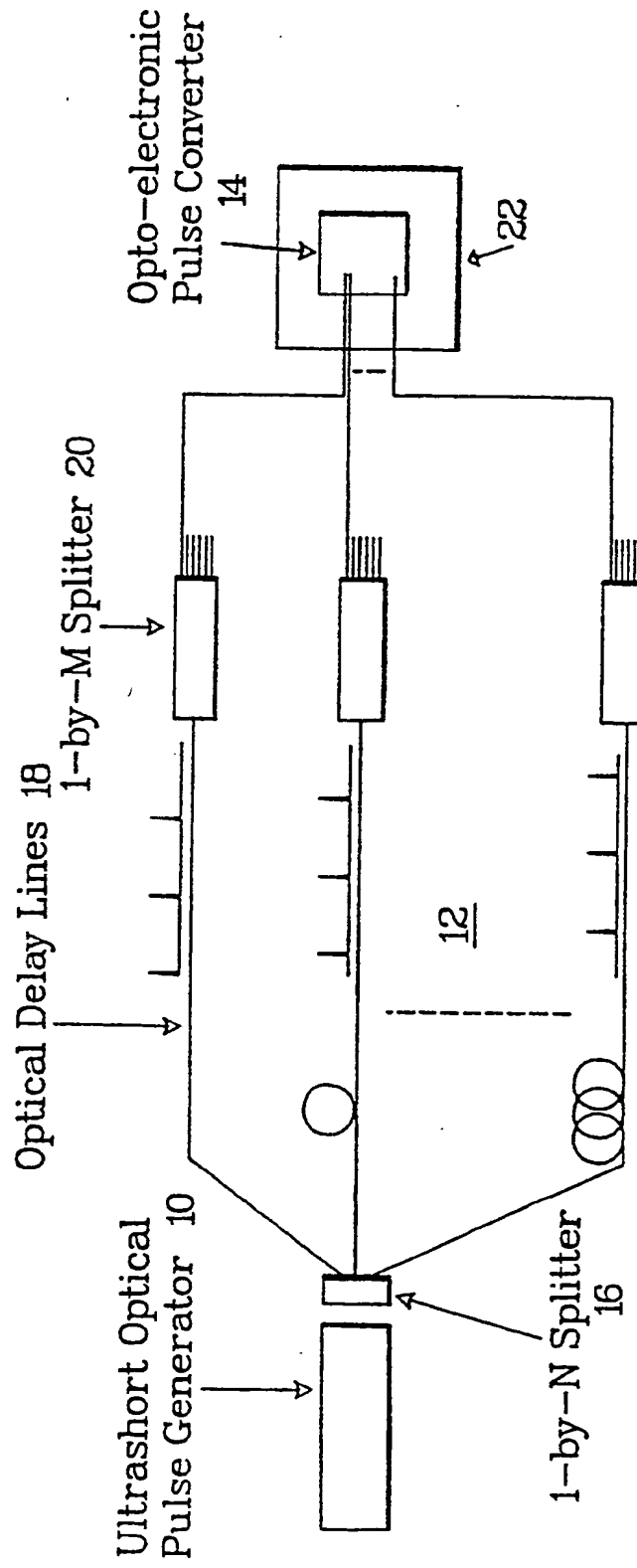


FIG. 2

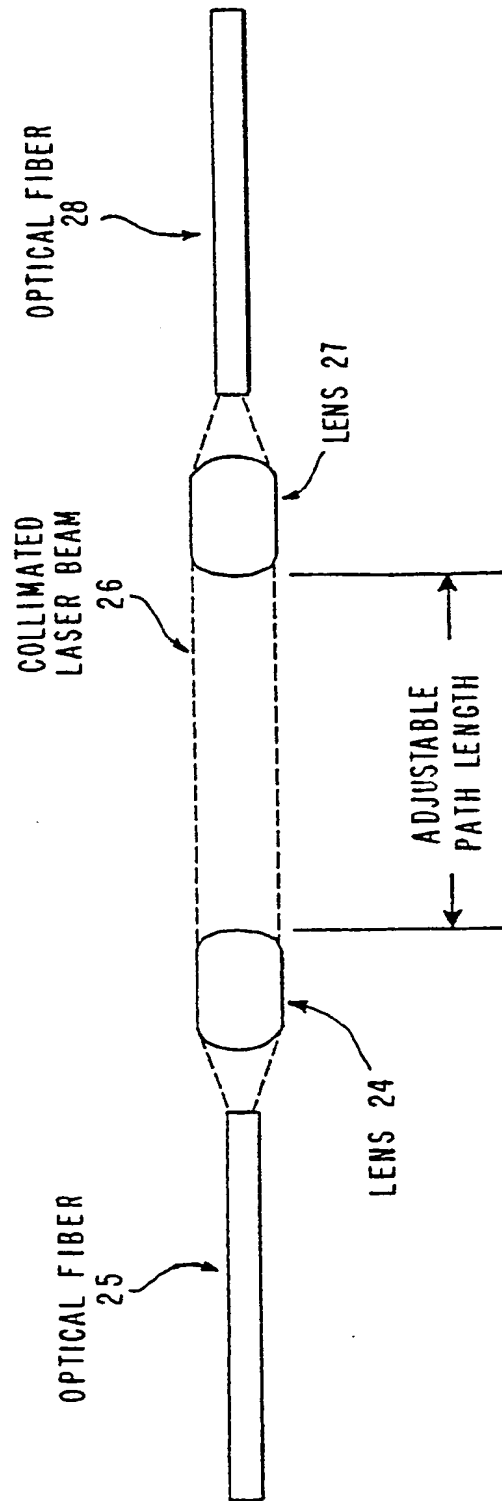


FIG. 3

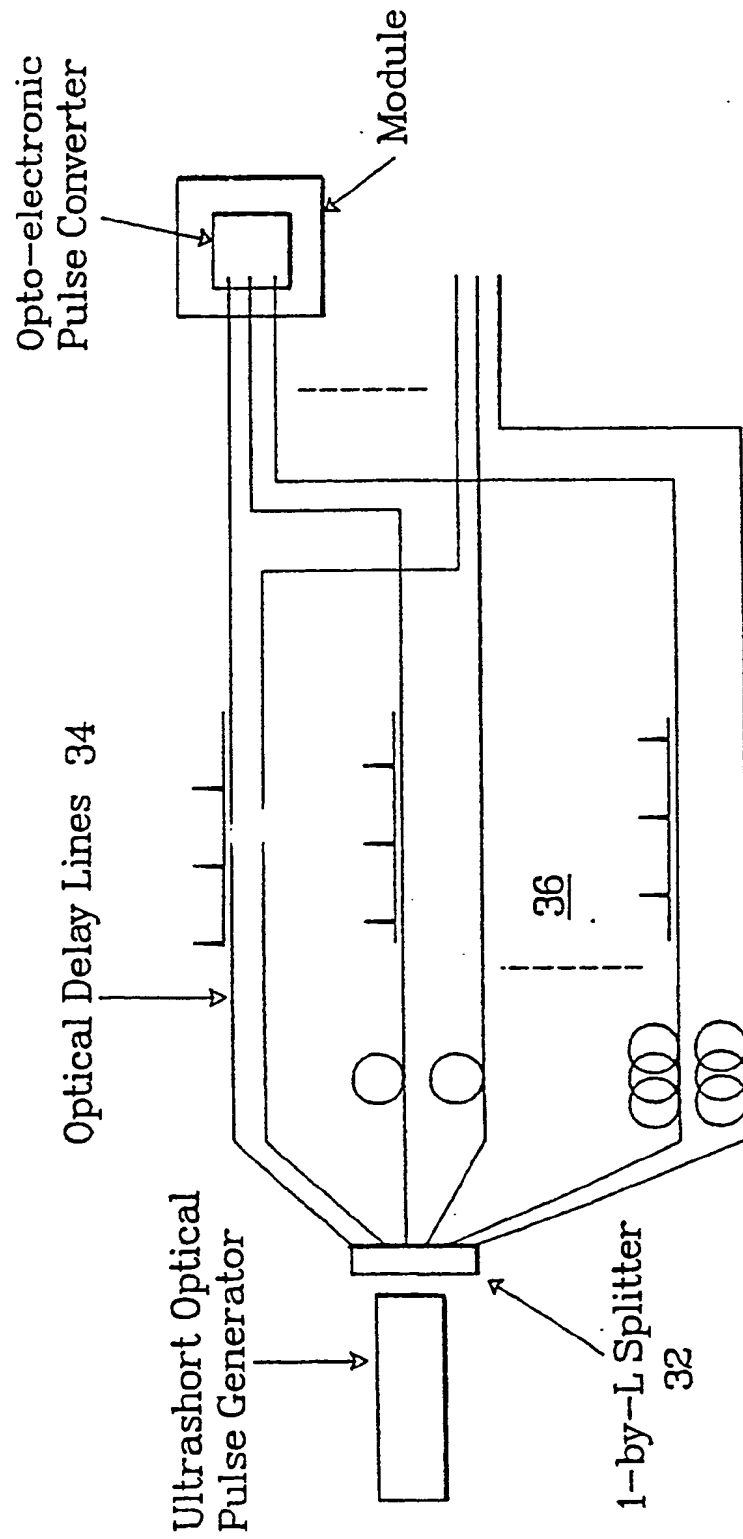


FIG. 4

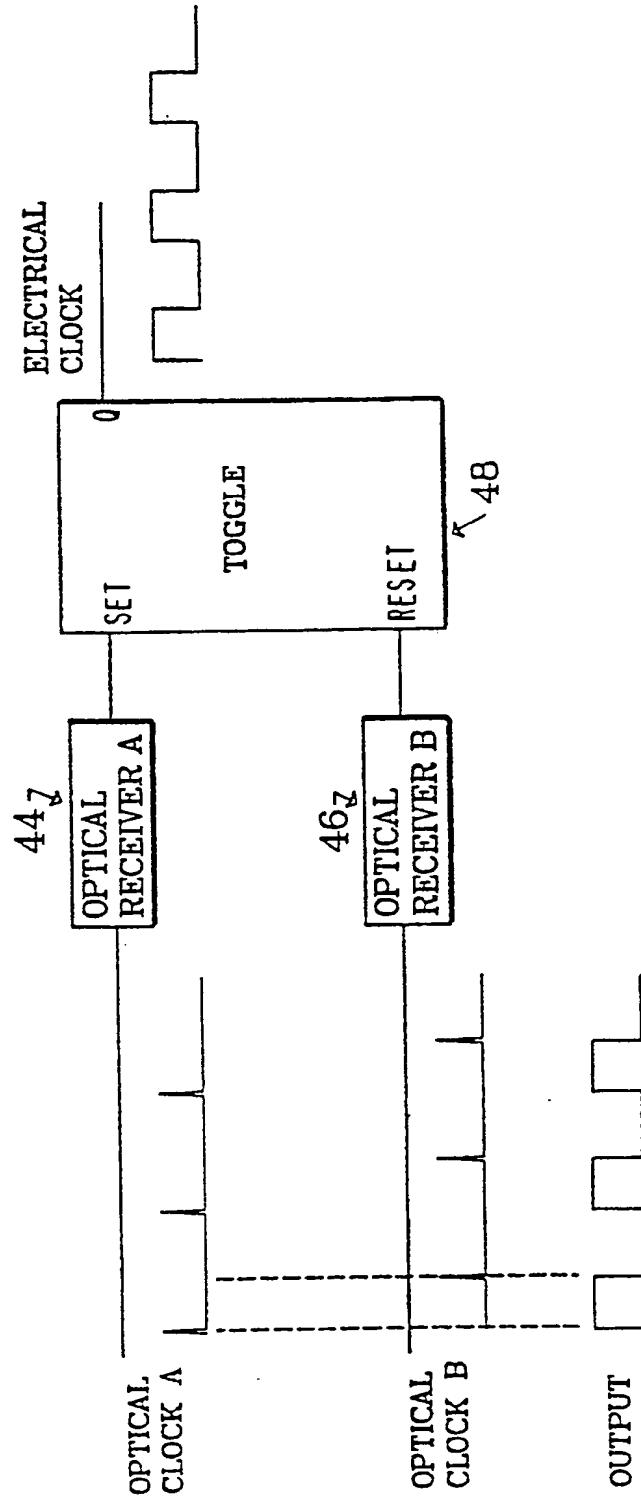


FIG. 5

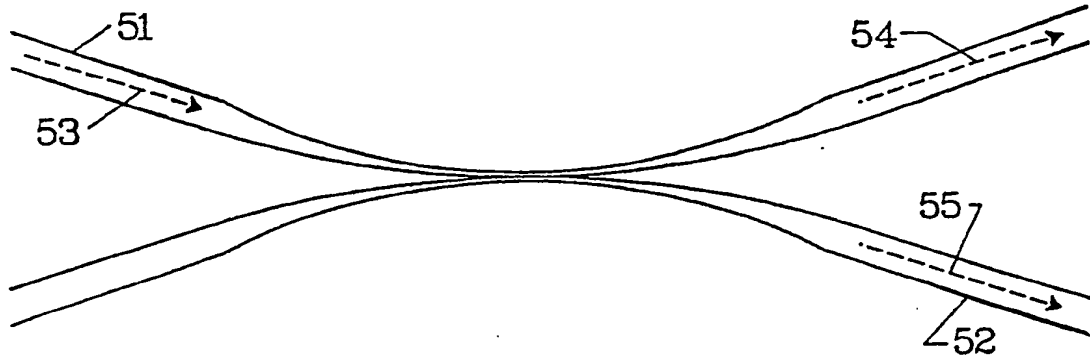


FIG. 6A

Branched Waveguide

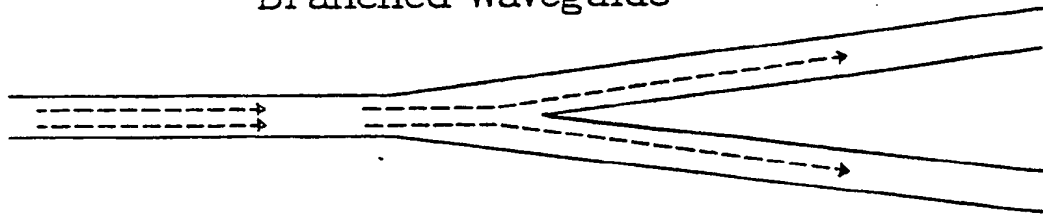


FIG. 6B

Coupled Waveguide

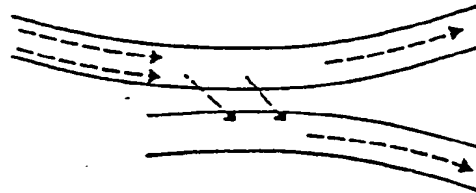
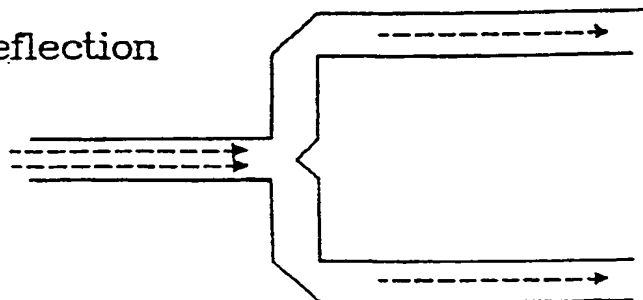


FIG. 6C

Total Internal Reflection
Waveguide



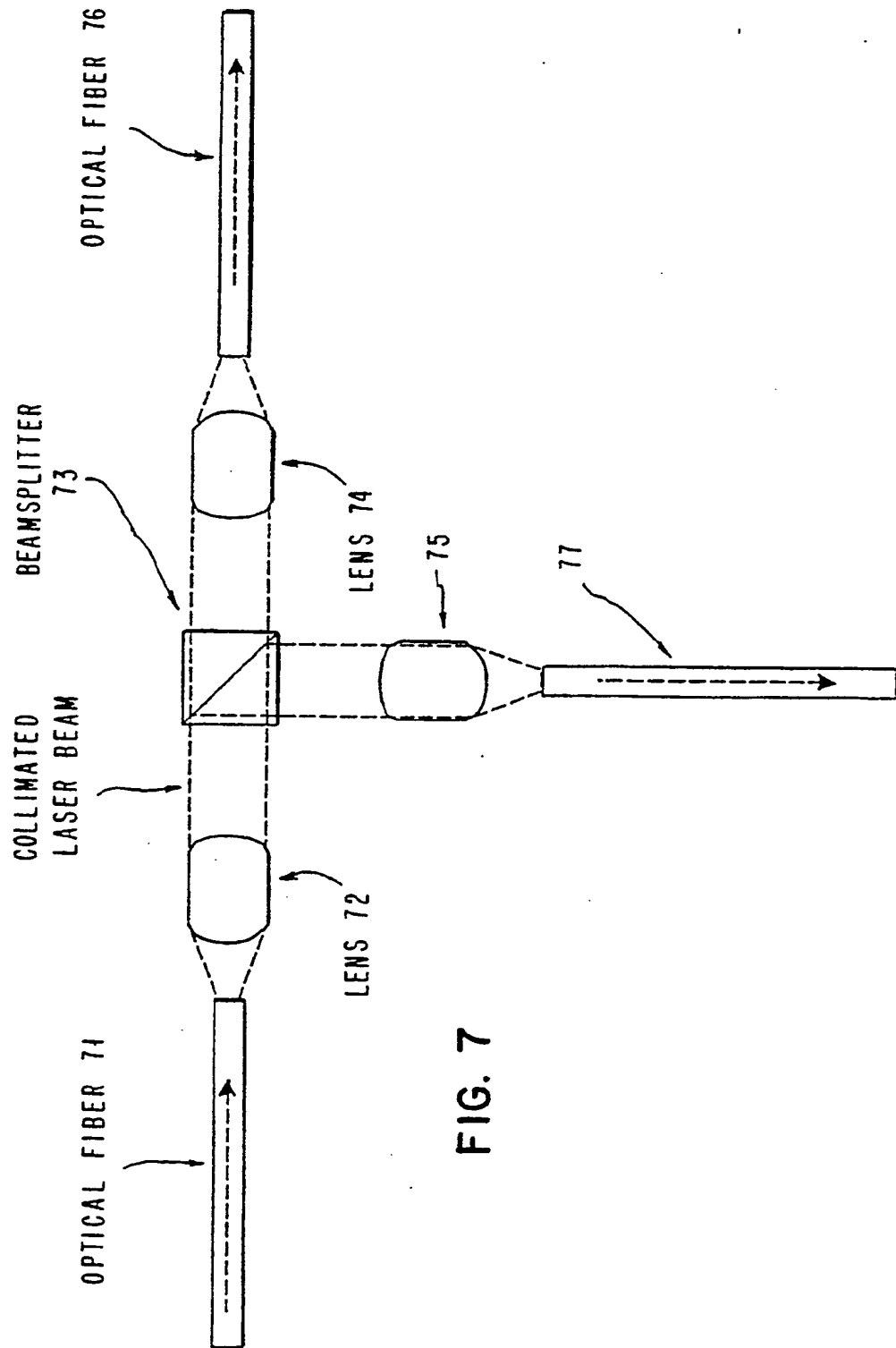


FIG. 7



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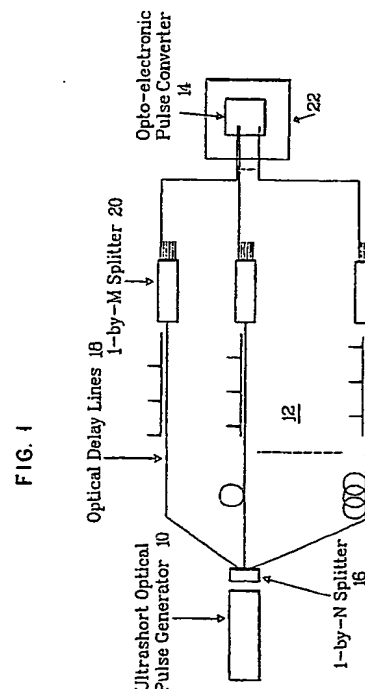
Applicant: International Business Machines
Corporation
Old Orchard Road
Armonk, N.Y. 10504(US)

Inventor: Fan, Bunsen
2529 Maple Avenue
Peekskill, N.Y. 10598(US)
Inventor: Oprysko, Modest M.
RR 12 Center Road
Mahopac, N.Y. 10541(US)
Inventor: Rand, Ricky A.
Wilner Road
Somers, N.Y. 10589(US)

Representative: Gaugel, Heinz, Dipl.-Ing.
IBM Deutschland GmbH Schönaicher
Strasse 220
W-7030 Böblingen(DE)

Optical clock system for computers.

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European
Patent Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 90 10 7579

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
A	US-A-4 518 858 (G.SOUTHARD) * column 2, line 3 - column 3, line 4 * * column 4, line 7 - line 27; figure 1 *	1,2,4-7	G 06 F 1/04 H 04 J 14/08 G 06 F 1/10
A	ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATIONS IN JAPAN. vol. 66, no. 3, 1983, NEW YORK US pages 94 - 102; HARUO TAKAHASHI: 'Optronic controllable functions of S-type negative resistance circuits using photocoupled FETs ' * page 96, right column, paragraph 4 - page 98, left column, paragraph 2; figures 8,11,13 *	1,4,7	
A	OPTICAL ENGINEERING. vol. 25, no. 10, October 1986, BELLINGHAM US pages 1103 - 1108; B.D.CLYMER ET AL.: 'Optical clock distribution to silicon chips ' * the whole document *	1	
A	JOURNAL OF LIGHTWAVE TECHNOLOGY. vol. 6, no. 11, November 1988, NEW YORK US pages 1737 - 1749; R.S.TUCKER ET AL.: 'Optical time division multiplexing for very high bit-rate transmission ' * the whole document *	1	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
			G 06 F H 04 J H 03 K G 02 B
Place of search		Date of completion of search	Examiner
The Hague		10 September 91	CIARELLI N.
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